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1907

HOWARD UNIVERSITY RECORD

THE LIBRARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS



CALENDAR

1907

Jan. 3, Thursday.....	Winter Term Begins.
Jan. 15, Tuesday.....	Semi-Annual Meeting of the Board of Trustees.
Feb. 1, Friday.....	First Semester Ends.
Feb. 4, Monday.....	Second Semester Begins.
Feb. 22, Friday.....	Washington's Birthday.
March 15, Friday.....	Winter Term Ends.
March 18, Monday.....	Spring Term Begins.
May 26-31.....	Commencement Week, with Alumni Reunion
Sept. 25, Wednesday.....	The Academic Departments Open.
Oct. 1, Tuesday.....	The Professional Schools Open.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY RECORD Issued in January, March, June and November. Subscription price, one year, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

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HOWARD UNIVERSITY RECORD

Vol. I

WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 1907

No. 1

FOREWORD

The HOWARD UNIVERSITY RECORD is now, by authority of the Board of Trustees, the official organ of the University. It takes the place of the UNIVERSITY STANDARD which for some years has rendered valuable service. The RECORD will be issued four times during the scholastic year and will be the medium of communication between the University and its alumni, patrons and friends. It is planned, for the present, to make it a magazine of facts, representing the life and work of the institution, rather than a journal of academic discussion. When resources are available and the demand is more urgent it may be enlarged and issued monthly, and take on more of the character of an educational review, devoted to the scholarly discussion of those educational principles, methods and ideals for which Howard University and kindred institutions especially stand.

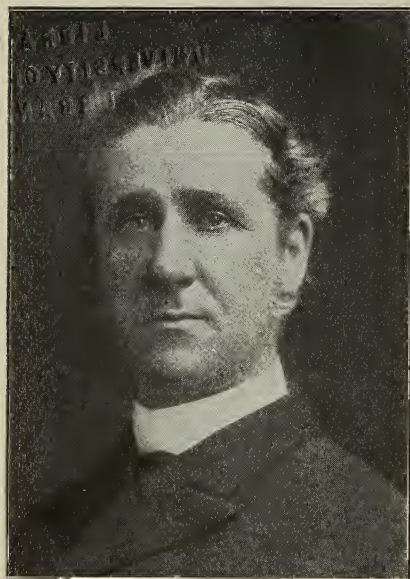
With the varied educational interests represented by the several colleges and schools of the University, the value of such a publication as the RECORD is apparent. With a faculty of nearly one hundred, Alumni numbering nearly three thousand and a student body of one thousand, in the several departments, such a journal should be well sustained. Having the liberal co-operation and support of the alumni and friends of the University, the RECORD should enter upon a career of ever enlarging strength and usefulness.

The present number of the RECORD is largely devoted to illustration of the grounds and buildings of the University. It is sent to all alumni whose addresses could be secured. A complete file of the addresses of the entire alumni body is greatly desired. We invite co-operation to this end.

It is planned to hereafter issue this publication four times a year; namely, in November, January, March and June. It will in no way take the place of the weekly *University Journal*, edited by a staff selected from the student body. All who are interested in keeping in touch with the current life of the institution will find the *Journal* of exceptional value.

As the demand for catalogs has been so great as to exhaust the supply, the catalog for the current year will be issued in March.

For catalog and full information address the President or Dean of department.



WILBUR PATTERSON THIRKIELD,
President Howard University

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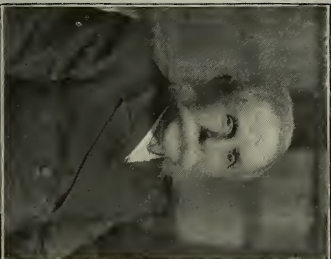
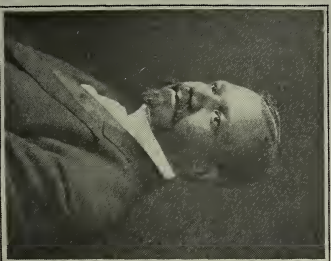
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GEORGE WILLIAM COOK, A. M., LL. M.
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Secretary and Treasurer



DEAN CLARK
DEAN FAIRFIELD

DEAN MOORE
DEAN REYBURN

DEAN CUMMINGS
DEAN LEIGHTON
DEAN COOK

LOCATION

The location of Howard University is strategic. It is in the Capital of the Nation. The campus of twenty acres comprises the highest elevation in the northwest section, which is the most attractive portion of the city. The Reservoir Lake, a beautiful sheet of water, borders the campus on the east. The grounds of the National Soldiers' Home furnish a charming park at the northeast. Immediately adjoining the campus on the south are the new Freedmen's Hospital buildings, erected on a wooded park of eleven acres, leased by the University to the Government. Beautiful shade trees adorn the campus and the long avenues suggest the traditional walks and academic groves which add so much to historic institutions of learning. Seventh Street (Brightwood Avenue), one of the principal thoroughfares of the District, is at the foot of Howard Place, on the west. From the University Hill the Capitol, Congressional Library, the Washington Monument and the Potomac River are in clear view.

Considering its elevated situation, with its extensive grounds, right in the city of Washington, and the attractive environment of its campus, the site of Howard University is probably surpassed by few institutions of learning in America.

WASHINGTON A UNIVERSITY CITY

Washington has well been called a university in itself. To live in such an atmosphere is a liberal education to an eager, receptive mind. What with Congress and the unsurpassed Congressional Library, the Smithsonian Institute, the National Museum, the Corcoran Art Gallery, public lectures and concerts, and the presence of other universities, opportunities for the most generous culture, whether literary, scientific, aesthetic or industrial, are offered to students.

By authority of Congress all governmental collections, together with facilities for research and illustration, are made accessible to students of the institutions of higher learning in the District of Columbia. In addition to the above collections are the Bureau of Education, the Bureau of Ethnology, the Department of Agriculture, the Fish Commission, the Botanical Gardens, the National Observatory, the Carnegie Institution, a number of these being equipped with laboratories and facilities for research. The large corps of scientific workers brought together for the administration of these bureaus, make Washington the great scientific as well as political center of the Nation. Familiarity, thru daily observation, with the workings of Congress, the Supreme Court, etc., affords privileges which cannot be found elsewhere.

ORGANIZATION AND HISTORY

The date of the charter of Howard University is March 2, 1867. It provides for establishing "a university for the education of youth in the liberal arts and sciences." While provision was made for the higher education of the Negro, no race was excluded, and North American Indians, Chinese, Japanese and Europeans of several nationalities, besides American citizens have in the past been found in the several departments, being especially attracted by the superior advantages in the professional schools. At present there are seventy-



[EAST FRONT OF CAMPUS FROM NEW FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL BUILDING

Chapel

Main Hall

President's House



LAKE FRONT

Residences Theological
Professors

Tower Main Hall

Miner Hall

Manual Training Building

Clark Hall

four students from seven foreign countries, practically every one, however, of the nearly one thousand students being identified with the colored race.

The University has had a line of distinguished presidents during the past forty years, among whom may be named the Rev. Byron Sunderland, D.D., General O. O. Howard, LL.D., the Rev. William Weston Patton, D.D., LL.D., and the Rev. Jeremiah Eames Rankin, D.D., LL.D. The united terms of the two latter cover twenty-seven years (1876-1903) of service.



THE LONG WALK

Connecting Main Hall and Clark Hall—Athletic Field on Left

RELIGION AND MORALS

The charter contains no religious test or limitation. The University, however, is distinctively Christian in its spirit and work, and a high moral atmosphere is maintained. It is interdenominational and its students are drawn from all the churches, including the Roman Catholic. The President conducts daily prayers in the chapel, and preaches at Vespers every Sunday afternoon. A Bible Class, taught by the several deans, is maintained on Sunday morning, and a prayer service, generally conducted by the President, is held every Tuesday evening. Students attend the churches of their choice in the city, and many of them engage actively in religious and philanthropic work. A well organized and efficient Y. M. C. A., with its own rooms, is a great influence for good among the students. The Christian Endeavor Society meets on Saturday evening and takes active part in missionary work at the Freedmen's Hospital, in social settlement and other philanthropic organizations.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

THE UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS

The University buildings are modern structures of brick and are all located on the main campus with the exception of the Medical School building which adjoins the hospital grounds at the south, and the Law School building which is on Judiciary Square. They are heated with steam and lighted by electricity. They are in charge of a Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds and a competent engineer with several assistants. Pains are taken to keep the buildings always in a sanitary condition, and the healthfulness of the campus and surroundings is attested by the fact that no disease has ever become epidemic in the institution and there has never been on the grounds a death from typhoid.



AVENUE LEADING TO ENTRANCE FROM SEVENTH STREET ALONG HOWARD AVENUE

THE MAIN HALL

The main building architecturally is considered one of the best of its kind in the country. It crowns the summit of the hill at a height of 185 feet above the Potomac River, and can be seen from all sections of the city. In length it is 184 feet and it has an extreme breadth of 95 feet. It is four stories in height with a commanding tower from which one of the finest panoramic views of the city and district is presented. It is devoted to public uses exclusively and contains recitation and lecture rooms, assembly hall, library, reading room, museum, laboratories, besides the offices of the President and those of the Secretary and Treasurer.

CLARK HALL

Clark Hall stands at the north end of the campus and is occupied as a dormitory by young men. It is four stories in height above a high basement, and is 170 feet long and 44 feet broad. It furnishes accommodations for 130 students. The rooms are arranged in suites so as to allow a study and a bedroom for each two or three students. The west end is reserved for theological students, the remainder being occupied by members of the academic departments. Many students find work, with board and rooms in the city, and have special permission to room off the campus. Clark Hall was named after David Clark, Esq., of Hartford, Conn., who, early in the history of the University, contributed to its funds \$25,000.

MINER HALL

Miner Hall is a large structure 220 feet long by 36 feet broad. It stands on the east of the University quadrangle facing the Lake, and furnishes an attractive home for young women. It is four stories in height, the basement-story containing the dining rooms, with an outside entrance for young men. The rooms are arranged in suites with accommodations for two or three girls each. The young ladies are under the charge of a competent and cultured matron. The building is also provided with a reception parlor, music and sewing rooms, and no effort is spared to give it a homelike atmosphere and to make it a center of intellectual and moral culture for the young women placed in charge of the institution.

MANUAL TRAINING AND ARTS BUILDING

Thru the generosity of Mrs. Martha Spaulding, a large Industrial Hall was erected. It is three stories in height and 80 feet in length. In the basement are, on one side the printing shops and presses, and on the other the forges and iron-working apparatus. The entire second floor is occupied by the department for wood-working, architectural drawing, etc. It is equipped with sloyd tables, modern lathes, etc. On the third floor are the departments of sewing, domestic art and domestic science. The cooking school is especially well equipped for practical work.

THE MEDICAL SCHOOL BUILDING

The Medical School building is an impressive structure of four stories and basement. It contains the lecture rooms and the anatomic, physiologic, chemic, histologic, bacteriologic, pathologic, dental and pharmacal laboratories. It is well supplied with apparatus and materials for illustration. The laboratories are modern and thoroly equipped. The amphitheatre accommodates several hundred. The number of lecture rooms enables the faculty to hold four different lectures simultaneously. The completion of the new Freedmen's Hospital will make available rooms now occupied in the building of the Medical College by the officers of that institution. It has a fine location with ample grounds on the corner of Fifth and Pomeroy Streets, N. W. Electric cars pass the entrance.



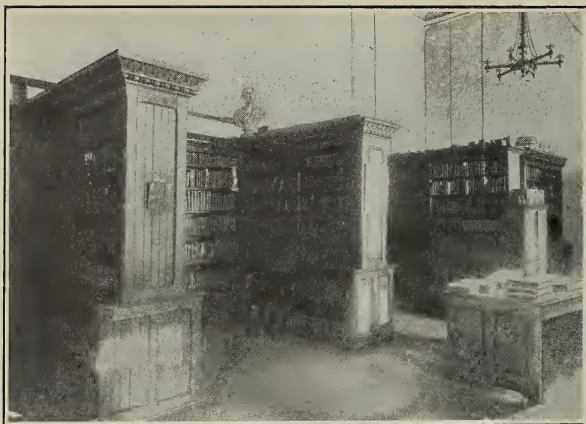
ANDREW RANKIN MEMORIAL CHAPEL
Used for Daily Chapel, Sunday Vespers, Concerts and Lectures

THE MEMORIAL CHAPEL

The Andrew Rankin Memorial Chapel stands at the entrance to the University grounds, and is a fine example of the English Gothic. It is of brick and brownstone, covered with tile and slate roof. The ivy that almost completely covers the building, adds much to its attractiveness. The interior carries out the Gothic idea, with the heavy oak trusses and structural frame work of the roof exposed. The north end is illuminated by a superb triple ornamental window, representing the Landing of the Pilgrims, the House at Scrooby and the City of Leyden, Holland, placed in memory of Deacon S. H. Stickney of Baltimore. The Chapel stands as a memorial to Andrew E., the brother of President Rankin and the deceased husband of Mrs. H. T. Cushman of Boston, a generous donor. The main hall seats an audience of from seven to eight hundred. Anniversaries, University lectures, daily chapel and vesper services are held here. A number of busts and oil paintings of distinguished friends of the University adorn the platform.



ROOMS OF THE PRESIDENT



A CORNER IN THE LIBRARY

THE LAW SCHOOL BUILDING

The Law School building is situated on Judiciary Square with the Court House, District Buildings, and courts contiguous. It is a handsome four-story building of pressed brick. Besides the offices of the school it contains the large William M. Evarts lecture-hall, built in chapel form, two stories high, and the offices and extensive libraries of the school. This valuable property belongs to the University.



PRESIDENT'S HOUSE

DEPARTMENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES



CLASS OF '06—COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

The College of Arts and Sciences is the department devoted to the higher academic and liberal studies. It was organized in 1868, one year after the founding of the University, with one student and one professor. In the spring of 1871 there were nine students, and in the following year the number had increased to sixteen with a faculty of five professors and instructors. The present year seventy-four students have thus far been registered and the faculty numbers nine.

The facilities, appliances and methods of instruction are being kept up to date. The courses of study have recently been revised with a view (1) to closer harmony with the standards and methods of the most progressive American colleges, (2) to articulation with approved secondary schools, and (3) to shortening professional study by allowing the student to anticipate one year's work in the training for his chosen profession. The

group system has been adopted, which, it is believed, will remedy in large part the admitted evils of uncontrolled electives.



CLASS IN BIOLOGY

From the beginning it has been the aim of the department to make the work actually done correspond closely to the catalogue announcements. The statement of the courses of study, as put forth from year to year, is not *padded* with a variety of subjects that are never really offered. Work, not display, has been the constant motto. All efforts of students to secure a degree without doing the full amount of study which its possession ought to signify, have uniformly been discouraged. The result of this policy is seen in the standing of graduates from the College of Howard University. The training received here corresponds not unfavorably with that given in such New England institutions as Amherst, Williams, Dartmouth and Brown.

A full four years' secondary course is required for admission, but the subjects which may be presented to meet entrance requirements are so varied, that no one who has put in four years of thoro study in any school above the eight elementary grades need fear rejection.



PANORAMA FROM THE
Showing Location in the City, University Quadrangle

THE SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY

The advantages to a ministerial student of getting his training in a school of theology allied to a great university and located in a great city are obvious. The University enlarges his opportunities of culture and stimulates his mind. The city opens to him the study of successful preachers and other great speakers and trains him in the best church methods, while it affords to him many ways of securing his own support thru its widely varied forms of work.

The Howard University school for ministers is a department of the foremost university in the world, organized and equipped for the education of colored people. It is in Washington, which has the largest colored population

of any American city. Nowhere is there more of freedom and security or better opportunities of personal advancement than in the capital city of the Republic. In this city all the great colored denominations are represented by prominent churches. The leading public speakers of the Nation are to be heard; and the splendid museums, libraries and art collections of the Capital are freely open. Such an assemblage of educational opportunities can hardly be equalled anywhere on the American continent.

In addition to the regular course of ministerial study, there is offered an evening Christian institute for ministers and other Christian workers who cannot enter the regular courses of the department. A four years' course of training is given here. Many who could have found no other opportunity have thus fitted themselves for Christian service. Many pastors who have had inadequate privileges, have received a good training for the work of the Christian ministry. A field of greatest promise is found in this service of supplying the early de-



OF MAIN HALL
with Lake and Soldiers' Home Park at the Right

ficiencies in education of those who now find themselves called to preach in churches which must have such service as they can give, or none.

The work of the school centers upon the English Bible. The varied lines of instruction and training converge on the effective use of the Bible in pulpit, prayer-meeting, family and personal work. While Hebrew and Greek are offered, as necessary to critical scholarship, it is the English Bible that the preachers and pastors and Christian workers will chiefly use; and it is this that is to be chiefly used in their training. At the same time, there is full instruction in church history and theology, in evangelizing and missionary activities, in the theory and practice of preaching and in church administration.

The students belong to many different denominations. Each student is in



CLARK HALL—WEST END, DEVOTED TO
SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY

affiliation with the church here of his own preference and has the most ample opportunities of acquainting himself thoroly with its polity. The school, itself, is interdenominational and is in the kindest relationship with all the churches. Many of their pastors give instruction lectures under its auspices. Students are often engaged in mission and church work under their own pastors and ecclesiastical bodies; and it is hoped that this practical training may

be largely increased in the near future by gaining additional means of support for those who are thus partially earning their way.

For some years a Divinity School, for the training of a ministry for work among the colored population, under the direction of the Protestant Episcopal Church, has been maintained at King Hall, adjoining the campus. Students have enjoyed all the advantages of the University through friendly co-operative relations. As the School of Theology is evangelical and interdenominational, it is expected that other churches will take advantage of the exceptional opportunities



GROUP OF STUDENTS—SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY
Enrollment for 1905-06 Ninety-two

here offered. By establishing denominational houses, under the direction of each church, where instruction in church doctrine, organization, polity, work, etc., may be given by a representative in charge, appointed by the church, who may also be an associate professor in the school, all the opportunities of a well equipped theological school may be obtained for ministerial candidates at small cost.

THE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

Under the wise and benevolent guidance of the Senior Faculty, the Medical Department has grown from an insignificant college with four professors, one

demonstrator and eight students in 1867, to one that challenges favorable comparison with the leading medical colleges of the country, with a faculty of forty-six professors and instructors, with an enrollment for the present session (the 39th) of over 286 students, nearly all of whom are graduates of colleges or high schools.

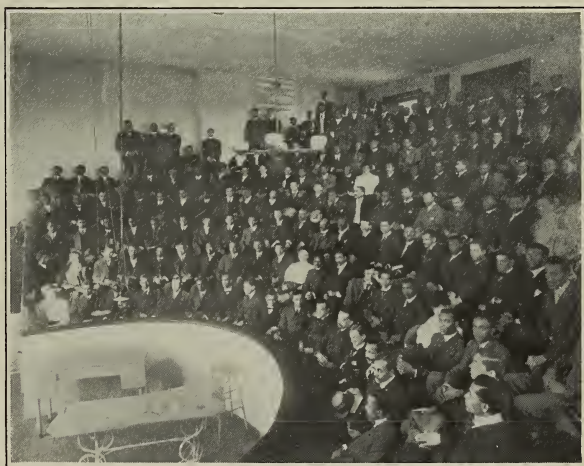
The superior equipment offered by the School of Medicine in its building, with lecture rooms and laboratories, is set forth in a previous paragraph. By the

spring of 1907 it is expected that the Freedmen's Hospital, with which the school is directly affiliated, will occupy its extensive new buildings. These are erected in the park of eleven acres, immediately opposite the present Medical building, and will cost about half a million dollars.

The trustees of Howard University have leased these grounds "to the Government of the United States, at an annual rental of one dollar during the period of their occupation of the same." The bill providing for the new Freedmen's Hospital building further provides "that the trustees of Howard University shall be required to supply all medical and surgical services without cost to the United States or the District of Columbia." This provision gives to the Medical School clinical facilities probably not surpassed by any Medical School in the country. As most hospitals are closed to colored students of medicine, this provision by the Government furnishes facilities required for the best train-



SCHOOL OF MEDICINE



AMPHI-THEATRE—MEDICAL BUILDING

ing of the physicians who are to minister to the needs of the ever increasing millions of their people thruout our land.

The School of Medicine consists of three colleges: Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical. The required standard of qualification for entrance is fixed for each department by the National Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Associations. The course of study in medicine covers at least four years. In dentistry and pharmacy three years is the minimum. The courses begin October first and end about June first. The work is both theoretical and practical, large use being made of laboratory methods.



THE MEDICAL BUILDING, FROM TOWER OF MAIN HALL, WITH THE NEW FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL
IN THE FOREGROUND

It is not invidious to mention the following distinguished members of the faculty whose terms of service each covers a period of from one to two score years. Dr. Robert Reyburn was appointed in 1867, Dr. C. B. Purvis in 1869, Dr. W. H. Seaman in 1871, Dr. N. F. Graham in 1873, Dr. D. S. Lamb in 1873, Dr. S. R. Watts in 1875, Dr. J. E. Brackett in 1876, Dr. E. A. Balloch in 1880, Dr. G. N. Perry in 1884, Dr. F. J. Shadd in 1885 and Dr. J. M. Lamb in 1886.

It is gratifying to note that with few exceptions the graduates have passed creditable examinations before the State Boards, have attained success in their professional work, influential positions in society and reasonable pecuniary returns for their services.

A POST-GRADUATE COURSE IN MEDICINE

covering a period of two months, has been organized, instruction to begin May 1, 1907. Advanced courses will be offered in Surgery, Gynecology, Obstetrics and Clinical Medicine, laboratory courses in Bacteriology, Pathology and Urinalysis, special X-Ray demonstrations, and a special course in Porcelain Dental work.

This school deserves liberal gifts from the philanthropic men and women of the Nation. Since its inauguration in 1867, 3,000 students have matriculated. The graduates in medicine number 713, in pharmacy 169 and in dentistry 124. In all 1,006 men and women have graduated.

The great medical schools of the east and west have behind them rich and powerful clientage and most of them are liberally endowed and sustained. This school needs more thoro equipment, an ample endowment and a fund for needy students. The fact that northern schools hesitate to receive these students of the colored race, emphasizes this appeal. Besides this, tuition charges in those schools make them almost prohibitory to the students of a people just rising out of poverty. Says the Secretary, "Many of our students and graduates showing negro origin have sought to attend the regular post-graduate work of northern schools, and have been repulsed." This University seeks to offer the best facilities for the thoro training of physicians whose work must inevitably affect the physical and moral well being, not only of one race, but of all peoples in our Nation.

THE LAW SCHOOL

The Law Department occupies its own building in a superior location, on Fifth Street between Louisiana Avenue and E Street, opposite Judiciary Square—a beautiful park in which are located the Court House and the United States Pension Office. The School was organized in 1867, and the present building was erected in 1892. The idea of the Law department was conceived by Mr. William M. Evarts after whom the hall is named. He gave \$10,000 for the purchase of the ground. The building was erected thru the efforts of General O. O. Howard.

The course of study covers a period of three years and is as comprehensive and thoro as can be mastered in that time by a student with proper fundamental training. A preliminary examination is required.

It admits all, without distinction of sex, race or creed, who are over eighteen years of age and possess the proper qualifications.

The faculty numbers eight professors, who are not only widely versed in the law, but have had valuable experience in practice. The fact that Congress assembles here; that here the Supreme Court of the United States and the Court of Claims, with its special jurisdiction, sit; that the various Executive Departments of the General Government are located here, present to the thoughtful, ambitious law student cogent reasons for spending his school life in Washington.

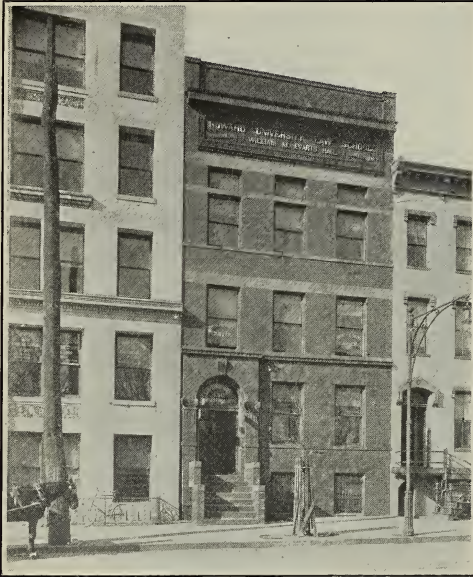
There is a large and unusually well-selected working law library connected with the department, containing the principal text-books and the most important of the reports. Again the Congressional Law Library of upward of 50,000 volumes, is open to the students twelve hours each day, thus furnishing unsurpassed facilities for investigation and research.

The fees are reasonable, more so than those of the other law schools in the city, the aim being to afford every worthy, qualified person desiring to study law, an opportunity.

THE TEACHERS' COLLEGE

The Teachers' College is the pedagogical department of Howard University, for the study of education and the training of teachers. The purpose of the department is to train teachers of both sexes for kindergartens, primary schools, grammar schools, high schools, academic and normal schools. It has been organized to meet the demand for a high grade school of normal education which will train teachers in the modern methods now demanded by all progressive schools. The purpose of the trustees is to so develop the work that our constituency will always find here well-trained teachers for every grade of education.

Tho the college has been organized about seven years, it has sent forth into the active work of teaching young men and young women who have found ready employment in the District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Arkansas, Texas, Kansas and Pennsyl-



THE LAW SCHOOL

vania. One graduate is teaching in a college, four are employed in high schools, one in a State normal school, and others in city and county district schools.

The demand for well-trained teachers far exceeds our supply. No single factor is more powerful in elevating the mass of the people than the well-trained teacher. Correspondence with school officials and with graduates of the college indicate somewhat the demand made upon our faculty for our grad-



LIBRARY—SCHOOL OF LAW

uates, and also the readiness with which our graduates find employment. The following extracts from a few of the many letters received illustrate the outcome of the practical and efficient training given in normal methods in our courses:

From a school examiner, Baltimore County, Maryland:

"Can you not send me two teachers in the fall as competent as Miss C., whom you sent out some time ago? Her work was very acceptable."

From another letter:

"I went into examination with about 75 candidates. I passed successfully, and was the first appointed, so they tell me at the superintendent's office."

From another:

"I am now teaching the school to which you sent me in Cecil County, Maryland, but have just been notified that I passed the examination in Philadelphia, which I took just before coming here. I am now on the eligible list in that city, and expect to be appointed there soon."

THE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT

This department was organized about the year 1872, and was at first placed under the direction of Dr. C. S. Richards, a teacher who had been principal of one of New England's best schools for thirty-five years. He continued at its head till 1885. Since then Dean Geo. J. Cummings, A.M., has been in charge, building upon the substantial foundation thus laid, having for his model the best fitting schools of the country.

From a restricted curriculum of three years, it has been improved and enlarged until to-day it has three courses, each of four years: classical, English and Latin, and English. These are offered for the purpose of making it a school in which the young of both sexes and all races can be fitted to enter any of the best colleges. From 40 pupils in 1886, it has increased to over 200 at present, under the care of experienced teachers.



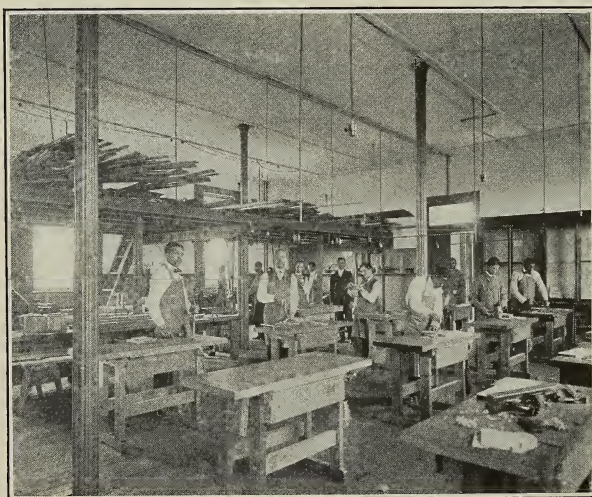
MANUAL ARTS—PRINTING DEPARTMENT

THE COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT

In view of the increasing demand for young men and women who have had practical business education, the trustees have established a Commercial department. Its object is to fit students to enter upon a business career, either as employees or as heads of independent business enterprises. The success of the department has led to the gradual enlargement of the faculty and equipment. The courses offer a broad curriculum, presenting not only the ordinary subjects of the technical business school, but also co-ordinate work in history, economics, mathematics, science and English. Thus, while the student is receiving commercial training, he may at the same time secure an excellent preparatory education. The courses are made as practical as possible. Many graduates have secured positions thru Civil Service examinations and with private concerns. The demand upon the department for bookkeepers and stenographers especially, is in excess of the supply.

COURSES IN MUSIC

The institution offers superior advantages to students of music. Details of the courses may be found in the catalog. It is proposed to enlarge the teaching force as resources permit, and to furnish here, in the literary atmosphere of a Christian University, with other courses at the same time available, a musical education similar to that offered in conservatories of music. Besides work in choral classes and in orchestra practice, students have the opportunity of hearing in Washington, under the finest auspices, much of the best music that America affords.



MANUAL ARTS—WOOD WORKING

The courses in Music have two ends in view: First, to prepare students to sing with expression ordinary compositions and to appreciate the best music; Second, to enable the student to teach vocal music in the school room just as any other study, and to supervise the teaching of music in city



CLASS IN DOMESTIC SCIENCE

or district schools. The design is to give a comparatively broad musical culture by offering courses in singing, history and theory of music and the theory and practice of teaching music. Thoro drill is given in the necessary rudiments of music, the keys and their relation to each other. Study is made of a repertoire of children's songs and the method of teaching them. Tone production and the care and management of children's voices are especially emphasized.

The aim of the course in choral singing is two-fold: First, the study of some great vocal masterpiece; second, to acquaint the student with the organization and management of choral singing which they will find helpful to them in public school work.

A careful study and production of the folk-lore songs of the Negro race, as presented in the Southern melodies, will be emphasized in choral singing and in the use of the transcriptions of these melodies by Mr. S. Coleridge-Taylor.

MANUAL ARTS AND DOMESTIC SCIENCE

These courses furnish thoro equipment for those who plan to become teachers and supervisors of manual training, domestic arts and domestic science. The courses are thoroly practical and also prepare young men and women for successful work in the several lines in which experimental training is given by competent instructors. The department of Manual Training and Domestic Science is correlated with the courses in the Teacher's College. The design is to prepare those who may go out as teachers so that they may be able to give systematic practical instruction in industrial work to the students in the academies and common schools where they may teach. The courses cover two years. The training is given thru recitations, lectures and actual shop and laboratory work.

THE LIBRARY

The Library numbers 48,600 volumes. Besides donations, three or four hundred volumes of new publications are purchased each year from special funds. A competent librarian is in charge, who assists students in the use of books. The library is made available by a full card catalog. The reading-room has over fifty of the leading periodicals and is open at stated hours, day and night.

SELF-SUPPORT

There are few institutions that furnish such facilities for self-help. Many in the professional schools are in the service of the Government. In the other departments students have opportunities to act as clerks, messengers, waiters in hotels, boarding houses and private families. Alert, enterprising students will always find remunerative work, a bureau of employment being maintained in the Secretary's office. The spirit of self-help is characteristic of Howard University students.

NEEDS

A new Library building is urgently needed. It now occupies the south-east end of the third floor of the Main Hall. Because of lack of space and the great weight upon the walls, thousands of volumes have had to be stored in the basement. The reading-room is also crowded and inadequate. Here is an opportunity to illumine and uplift the minds of a thousand students who are to go forth as helpers of a race of ever increasing millions.

An Administrative building is urgently required, in order to release valuable rooms in the Main building now needed for classes of the several departments. Lack of time and loss of efficiency are occasioned by the present crowded condition and insufficient rooms for class work.

An adequate endowment is necessary for the present largest efficiency and permanent future usefulness of the University. For the preparation of the teachers, physicians, preachers, industrial and mechanical leaders and workers of a race of many millions a thoroly equipped university, where the best facilities are provided and freely opened to them, is a necessity.



KING HALL.—EPISCOPAL CO-OPERATIVE
DIVINITY SCHOOL

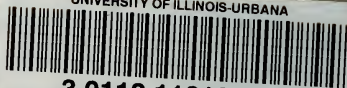


AVENUE, SOUTH BORDER OF CAMPUS
Leading to President's House



SUITE OF STUDENT'S ROOMS—MINER HALL

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS-URBANA



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